Letter of Intent to M/s. Reliance Petroleum Limited for setting up a 15 MMTPA grass-root Refinery project near Jamnagar, Gujarat.

The Company has reported that 5296 acres of land has been acquired and has offered employment to the land sellers in the ratio of one person per 10 bigha for those who wanted the employment. The Company has paid additional compensation for those who did not seek employment. So far 128 Certificates of employment have been issued, out of which 60 have been provided direct/ indirect employment, depending on their job suitability. For the balance, the company is planning to provide training, etc. to create a suitable job opportunity.

Norms for Release of L.P.G. Connections

1377. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI AKHILESH DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what norms have been laid down for releasing L.P.G. connections to consumers, as per the policy announced recently by Government and the modalities framed for distribution;

(b) whether it is a fact that connections would be made available to consumers on payment of Rs.4000 to the Public Sector Oil Companies; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) As per the modified Tatkal Scheme, especially meant for persons in urgent need, which has come into effect from 20.2.97, any person can have an LPG connection under this scheme by paying a non-refundable amount of Rs.4000/-in addition to regular security deposit towards cylinders and regulator, subject to the condition that he does not already possess an LPG connection. The connection will be installed at customer premises by the dealer within seven days from the date of receipt of application. The application has to be submitted to the distributor or Area Officer of IOC, HPC and BPC.

Under the normal policy, LPG connections are released to the wait listed customers on maturity of their turn, depending on annual enrolment plan, slack available with the distributor and allotment of new connections to distributor, on payment of normal security charges.

मिट्टी के तेल का अभाव

1378. **श्री राजजीलाल:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में मिट्टी के तेल का कितना अभाव है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) देश में इसकी खपत कितनी है और उत्पादन कितना है;

(ग) मिट्टी के तेल का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जा रहा है और किन-किन देशों से आयात किया जा रहा है तथा किस दर पर; और

(घ) वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि की राजसहायता प्रदान की गई?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी॰ आर॰ बालु): (क) मिट्टी तेल देश में कमी वाला उत्पाद है तथा हमारी 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक आवश्यकता आयातों द्वारा पूरी की जाती है। राज्यों को मिट्टी तेल का आवंटन पूर्वाधारों पर अर्थात् विगत में आबंटन और खपत के साथ अतिरिक्त उपलब्धता में से अनुमेय वृद्धि के आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त आबंटन के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। परन्तु, उत्पाद उपलब्धता, विदेशी विनिमय और शामिल भारी राजसहायता की कठिनाइयों के कारण राज्यों की संपूर्ण मांग पूरी करना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) संशोधित अनुपातों के अनुसार वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान मिट्टी तेल का उत्पादन और खपत क्रमशः 6.07 एम एम टी और 9.65 एम एम टी हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1995-96 और 1996-97 (दिसम्बर, 1966 तक) के दौरान 5.001 एम एम टी और 3.25 एम एम टी (अनन्तिम) मिट्टी तेल क्रमशः 198.30 अमेरीकी डालर प्रति एम टी और 232.74 अमेरीकी डालर प्रति एम टी की औसत दर पर मुख्यतः कुवैत, बहरीन, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात सऊदी अरब, इस्राइल, यूनान और इटली के आपूर्तिकर्ताओं से प्राप्त की गई।

(घ) वर्ष 1995-96 में घरेलू इस्तेमाल के लिए मिट्टी तेल पर अनुमानित राजसहायता 4190 करोड़ रुपये थी।

LPG distributors and extension points in Sultanpur

1379. SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, alongwith the number of extension points and places of each distributor;

(b) whether there is any extension point at Kurebhar;

(c) if so, the name and address of the dealer, alongwith the delivery rate of LPG cylinders;

(d) whether Government have assessed/propose to assess the potential of Kurebhar and its adjoining villages for the purpose of providing LPG dealership;

(e) if so, the details thereof viz. population of Kurebhar block, number of villages in the recommended area, with population; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and by when Government propose to assess the potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Oil Marketing companies have 6 LPG distributorships in Sultanpur Distt. of Uttar Pradesh. However, none of the six distributorships has any extension point.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The population of Kurebhar block is reported to be 1,23,904 and population of Kurebhar is 5,000. Population of Divakaganj and Dhanpatganj which are within a radius of 15 KM are 2000 and 3000 respectively. There is no adequate potential to sustain an independent economically viable LPG distributorship at Kurebhar.

(f) Does not arise.

Requirement of refining capacity by 2000 A.D.

1380. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER of state:

(a) the requirement of refining capacity by 2000 A.D.;

(b) whether any cost-benefit study of the utility of public sector refineries has been done;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that oil companies in other countries are cutting down their refining activities; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to reduce the potential loss-making or low returns from public sector refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Estimated demand of petroleum products in the year 20001-2002 is about 113 million tonnes. Refienry capacity by this time would be about 131 million tonnes per year.

(b) and (c) The project proposals of Public Sector refineries are approved by the Government on the basis of Detailed Feasibility study and techno-economic evaluation of the project.

(d) Refining capacities in certain advanced countries have been utilized in the past due to lower demand. However, refining capacities in the developing countries have been increasing.